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Third and Jefferson streets.

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House.

Cuts of 10 per cent. in wages have

succeeded the increases of 2, 5 and 10

per cent. of last year.

This is not the first time in his life

that Senator Voorhees has wished that

his record could be forgotten.

HUNDREDS of thousands of men who

voted for a change a year ago would go

twice as far now to get a chance to vote

to change back.

The gamblers are playing penance

to help the Sullivan cause, but they ex-

pect to get their money back, with usury,

should Sullivan win.

In this city the contest is largely be-

tween the alums, the gamblers and the

tax-eaters and the intelligent people

who believe in law and order.

FROM Sept. 1, 1892, to date, the city

has paid in interest on its debt \$34,768

more than it would have had to pay but

for the trickery of the Sullivan clique.

SIXTY-FOUR dollars a day is \$2.06 an

hour. This represents the excess of in-

terest which the taxpayers of Indianapolis

are paying as the result of this

"business administration."

SUCH shameless catering to the worst

and most dangerous elements as is now

being practiced by Mayor Sullivan and

his associates was never before known

in the history of Indianapolis.

EVEN Henry Watterson denounces the

attempt to repeal the federal election

laws at the present time as little better

than a Democratic crime fraught with

possible disaster to the Democratic

party.

INDIANAPOLIS is a comparatively small

city and its years of misrule have been

few, but the present administration

could give points on municipal corrup-

tion, even to Tammany or the Demo-

cratic gang in control at Chicago.

THE item of "ambulance service" was

never heard of in the city's expenses

before the Sullivan regime came in.

Last year it cost \$211.60, and for next

year they ask \$1,200. Perhaps they want

to haul off the disabled Democratic can-

didates.

DURING a year when hundreds of

families will be forced to practice pinch-

ing economy where there was abun-

dant a year ago, why has the Sullivan

regime increased the pay roll of the fire

department 13 per cent? Have the tax-

eaters no mercy?

If the Davies county murderers es-

cape it will be because proper efforts

have not been made by the authorities

to capture them. Men will not devote

time and money in pursuing and captur-

ing such criminals unless they have the

promise of reward.

It is too bad that Democratic brethren

in the Senate should jeer Senator Voor-

hees, as did Senator Morgan on Thurs-

day, when he told him he was voting

against a Democratic measure when he

voted against his amendment, and

cruelly added that all he knew of fil-

lustering he had learned of Senator

Voorhees.

MAYOR GILROY, of New York, was

right in refusing to have the Italian flag

displayed from the staff of the City

Hall, and he and his predecessors were

wrong when they permitted other for-

eign flags to be displayed therefrom in

honor of foreign associations. One flag

is enough for this country, and those

who desire others should emigrate.

THE tax for the pay roll of the police

has been increased 194 per cent., or

nearly one-fifth, this year, over last,

while the wages of mechanics and labor

of all kinds will not, in the aggregate,

reach two-thirds of the monthly aggre-

gate a year ago, and yet the tax-eaters

give the reply of Boss Tweed to those

who complain: "What yer goin' to do

'bout it?"

It appears that a portion of Control-

ler Woollen's statement was not given

by any newspaper—that in which the

city debt is stated. There has been no

change from a year ago in the bonded

debt, except that \$21,000 was paid in the

expectation that the bankers who agreed

to take the \$621,000 of bonds would re-

store that amount to the treasury for

current expenses. The temporary loans

are now \$140,000. Deducting the \$21,-

000 from this, the increase of the debt

during the year was \$118,000.

THERE is something queer about the

steady increase in the cost of janitors

for Tomlinson Hall. In 1889 this item

amounted to \$1,414; last year it had in-

creased to \$2,372, and for next year the

Mayor and city controller ask for \$2,500.

Here is an actual increase of \$239.50 a

year for four years, and a prospective increase of \$250 next year. If this is to continue indefinitely the city had better sell the property or give it to somebody who will obligate himself to take care of it. Controller Woollen says the increase is owing to the fact that "a larger force was necessary to keep the hall and properly maintain its equipment." That sounds very well and looks well on paper, but what does it mean?

THE CONSIDERATE HEADSMAN.

Mr. Bynum asks for suggestions relative to amendments to the present tariff, which is an intimation that the ways and means committee will turn a deaf ear to every American workman and manufacturer who has appeared before it during the past three weeks. These manufacturers and workmen have expressed the well-nigh universal opinion of men of both parties who are in actual contact with the industries and general business of the country. Whatever they may have thought a year ago, or however they may have voted, they now declare or admit that it is far better to let the tariff alone. In all manufacturing towns people who declared a year ago that free trade, or its equivalent, a tariff for revenue only, would not touch them, now know that just the prospect of a change of tariff policy has not only touched them, but hit them very hard. The man who has tenements to rent has already discovered that he must reduce rents or his tenants must seek cheaper and poorer houses, for the reason that half-closed factories mean half-paid workmen. The men who have found employment in the transportation and construction departments of railroads were told, a year ago, that a reduction of the tariff could not affect them; now they know better. Shrunken freight trains, and after the close of the world's fair, empty passenger coaches mean reduced revenues, and reduced revenues mean the discharge of many men and the reduction of wages. The men in the building trades were told by Mr. Bynum, a year ago, that their industry was not protected, and consequently a free-trade tariff would not touch them. Now they know better. Extensive building will stop with the year, and the volume of employment has largely fallen off. A year ago jobs were hunting such men; now the men are hunting jobs, and not with success. There are but two classes of men who will not admit that a change in tariff policy will be disastrous—the small party follower who obstinately accepts the Bynum theories as infallible, and the disciples of such men as Prof. Sumner, who are not in contact with the busy world, and who, with him, insist that facts, data and experience have no place in the discussion of the tariff.

As the committee of which Mr. Bynum is a member will not listen to the appeals of American manufacturers and workmen, the request of Mr. Bynum for suggestions regarding the revision of the tariff is in the nature of the concession of a headsman to a criminal under sentence of death, to the effect that he may select the death agency—hanging, beheading, shooting or poison. Mr. Bynum says: "People, you must be sacrificed to foreign competition and half-paid labor. It is but right that you should have a word in regard to the method." It cannot make much difference as to the nature of the death that may be agreed upon by the Democratic congress; still, there is no excuse for making it barbarous and fiendish as do Southern mobs when they burn negroes, or the former wild Indian of the plains when he resorted to slow torture.

ODIOUS COMPARISONS.

The person who declared that "comparisons are odious" must have had in mind the Sullivan ring and such comparisons as the expenditures under Mr. Denny's last year and the appropriations made by the Sullivan Council upon the Sullivan recommendation:

Cost in 1892.	Appropriations, 1893.	Increase.	
Fire department	\$64,800.25	\$112,000.20	\$47,200.95
Police pay roll	\$1,294,377.75	\$1,518,018.75	\$223,641.00
Salaries	\$27,403.54	\$60,390.00	\$32,986.46
Totals	\$1,396,581.54	\$1,690,408.95	\$293,827.41

If the Indianapolis taxpayer should ponder over these figures such conclusions as the following would force themselves: Why should the service that was done as well, if not better, under the Denny regime than now for \$133,528.16, cost \$267,534.95 under the Sullivan regime of 1893-94, if continued? The increase from \$133,528.16 to \$267,534.95 is more than 74 per cent.—why should Indianapolis pay \$1.74 now, against \$1 in 1889? The more he turns over these questions in his mind the more inclined he will be to "give it up." When, however, he turns to his city taxes and finds his home or his property taxed from 30 to 75 per cent. more than it was in 1889, he is not at a loss to know why it is thus. These are official figures, taken from the official reports of actual expenditures and appropriations voted last Wednesday night under the gag of the previous question, no member of the Council being permitted to ask for explanation or make a protest. The rule of the taxpayer has been set up by Sullivanism. The Journal reader should clip these figures and show them to his neighbors, and ask them how long they propose to have their substance eaten up by the inspectors and the party pensioners who are concealed in these swollen figures.

THE HELPLESS MAJORITY.

The vote in the Senate, Thursday, which may be assumed to disclose the attitude of that body in regard to the repeal of the Sherman silver act, showed a majority of fifteen in favor of repeal. This is on the assumption that the Senators not voting were paired. Nevertheless, the dilatory motions of the minority, under the present rules of that body, have prevented and may prevent a vote indefinitely. Even a proposition to extend the period for debate before voting was declined. That is, a minority proposes the role of preventing the majority from exercising its constitutional duty to legislate. There are but two conditions under which such filibustering is defensible. When

a majority refuses reasonable time for the discussion of an important measure, filibustering to secure such discussion is defensible. When a party measure is sprung upon a legislative body, the minority party may insist that the majority shall have its own majority present to perform the act without counting the votes of the minority to make a quorum. In the matter of the Sherman repeal bill neither of these conditions exists. For ten days the silver Senators have been talking against time. Discussion has been exhausted, and yet this minority will not accept fifteen days more of unnecessary gabble on the condition of a vote. Under such conditions Senator Lodge expressed a pertinent truth when he said that there are other rights as sacred as that of debate, and one of these is the right to vote when it is evident that debate for the purpose of debate has been exhausted, and debate is used as a pretext to prevent voting. The Senate needs a rule to limit debate if the theory of representative government by the rule of the majority is not to be surrendered to the minority.

ELECT THE WHOLE TICKET.

The friends of good government and municipal reform will fall short of doing their whole duty if they stop with the election of Mr. Denny as Mayor. It is true the defeat of the Sullivan ring is of the utmost importance, but the victory will not be complete unless the whole Republican ticket is elected. The Mayor ought to have the support of the Council, and will be handicapped if he has not. The Republican candidates for Council are decidedly superior in every way to their opponents. There is no Simon Coy among them. The Republican ticket for councilmen at large is the best put up by either party for many years, and ought to be elected, irrespective of the contest for Mayor. It is composed of George Merritt, senior member of the woolen manufacturing firm of George Merritt & Co.; L. W. Drew, resident manager of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., scale manufacturers, of South Meridian street; E. G. Stott, with Fahney & McCrea, South Meridian street; Henry Rank, of E. Rank & Sons; Charles Kraus, maker of driven wells, etc., and Theodore Stein, the well-known maker of abstracts. All of these are men of character, well known to the business community. They have lived here many years, and are truly representative of the business interests of the city. If elected the city will have the best Council it ever had.

George W. Stubbs, the Republican candidate for police judge, is in every point of view so much the superior of Edward C. Bunkirk that no intelligent voter ought to hesitate a moment between them. If Mr. Stubbs is elected he will not attend Sunday evening variety performances and the gamblers will get the best of the poker.

Mr. Lee Nixon, the Republican candidate for city clerk, is capable and honest, and if elected will fill the office to the entire satisfaction of the public. The Journal feels safe in saying that no license fees will stick to his fingers.

While we are smashing the ring let us smash it all. The only way to make the work of reform complete is to elect the whole Republican ticket.

A SOUND DECISION.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the right of city councils to regulate the price of natural gas would not probably have excited much comment had it not been a direct reversal of a former decision by the same tribunal when composed of different judges. The former decision, in which Judge Elliott formulated the opinion of the court, was that cities and towns have a right to fix the price of natural gas furnished to their residents, even though the franchise granted by the city contains no contract and no reservation of such a right. The latter decision holds that where a city or town has granted a company the privilege of laying its pipes and supplying its people with gas without making any contract as to price or expressly reserving the right to impose such restriction, it has no such right. The two cases before the court were alike in that in both the city had granted the company a franchise without incorporating any contract as to the price of gas or expressly reserving the right to regulate it afterwards.

The law under which the decision was made was approved March 7, 1887, and is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., that the boards of trustees of towns and the common councils of cities in this State shall have power to provide by ordinance reasonable regulations for the safe supply, distribution and consumption of natural gas within the respective limits of such towns and cities, and to require persons or companies to whom the privilege of using the streets and alleys of such towns and cities is granted for the supply and distribution of such gas to pay a reasonable license for such franchise and privilege.

We think it requires a very forced construction of this law to construe it as conferring on cities and towns the right to regulate the price of gas except by express contract. A city or town may grant the use of its streets for the supply and distribution of gas, and if, at the same time, it fixes the price or reserves the right to do so thereafter, and the company accepts the condition, it is binding. But if the franchise be granted without any such contract or reservation, the city has no right to come in afterwards and attempt to regulate the price. A franchise is a contract, and after it is entered into it cannot be added to or subtracted from by either party without the consent of the other. The time to make a contract is when it is made. We think the latter decision of the Supreme Court is clearly correct.

The State fair is in hard luck this year, and closes at a considerable loss. No doubt this is partly due to the hard times, the world's fair and the encampment, all working together to produce a small attendance of Indiana people, but it is doubtless due in some degree to other causes. The old board was severely criticised for its lack of enterprise in securing attractions for the fair and in making them known to the world. It was hoped and expected that

the new board would be a decided improvement in this regard, but if it has proved so we have failed to discover it. This year's fair was a repetition of the same old thing, in fact, below the average in everything, except live stock, without anything to attract city people, except the races, which were only moderately good, and nothing new to attract people from the country. In addition to this, the fair was not advertised, except by posters, and that can hardly be called advertising. The St. Louis exposition had a large displayed advertisement in the Indianapolis papers, but the Indiana State fair had nothing in these nor, so far as known, in any Indiana paper. This is a very antiquated way of doing business. Such management is enough to kill any business enterprise. In addition to these causes of failure, it remains to be seen whether the board has done wisely in locating the fair so far from the city. Another year will furnish a fair test of that, provided the board shall wake up and offer some attractions and tell the people about them.

The New York World denounces the appointment of J. J. Van Alen as ambassador of the United States to Rome as one unfit to be made. It says editorially that Mr. Van Alen is not a Democrat, that he is not a true American, and has no sympathy with our people or institutions. In its news columns it charges that he bought the appointment by a large contribution to the Cleveland campaign fund. "That he paid cash," says the World, "there is no doubt. No other reason exists for his appointment. He has done nothing in politics, nothing in any direction that would make him otherwise than contemptible in the eyes of self-respecting Americans. Mr. Van Alen believes, to use his own words, that 'America is no fit place for ladies and gentlemen to live in.' Friends of the President in Washington defend the appointment on the ground that it is important for the United States to be represented at Rome by a person who is not dependent on his salary for maintaining the prestige of the position. Even admitting that, it does not justify the appointment of a wealthy snob who sneers at his own country and countrymen, and who never did anything to earn the position beyond making a large contribution to the Cleveland campaign fund.

CITY CONTROLLER WOOLLEN explains the increase in the estimate for salaries of city officers from \$47,710 last year to \$50,390 next year by saying that the salaries of the members of the Board of Public Works are to be increased \$500 each and that of the controller \$1,000, besides which "there will be an increase in the salaries of several minor deputies." In the name of the taxpayers we protest. This is no time to be raising salaries. The members of the Board of Public Works receive \$1,500 each now, and while this is not a princely salary, it compensates for the time they give. The controller gets \$2,000 a year from the city and holds another office besides. The times do not justify any increase in municipal salaries. Everybody is economizing, wages are being reduced, and no business house is increasing salaries. Again we say, in the name of the taxpayers we protest.

In his speech in the Fifteenth ward, Thursday night, Hon. John W. Kern made a strong appeal to the party prejudices of his hearers, assuring them that "the importance of this election, from a party standpoint, cannot be overestimated," and warning them that "it is a red-hot skirmish for the vantage ground next year." Mr. Kern is nothing if not a partisan. An original opponent of the city charter, he takes no interest in any movement that looks to the purification of politics or the betterment of municipal government. We can inform Mr. Kern that this campaign is a red-hot fight for improved city government and the rescue of the charter which he opposed from the hands of its enemies.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Watts—How did you come out in your little wreath with the Chicago wheel?

Potts—I went after wool and got worsted.

THE KNOWLEDGE MAN.

"What thing I've taken notice of."

Says Barney to Pat:

"Is that the man who knows nothing at all? Doesn't even know that."

Clear Proof.

Briggs—Do you believe in this alleged possession of intuition by women?

Briggs—Of course I do. How else could a woman figure out that a mouse is a dangerous animal?

Tough Luck.

Casher—I hear that you lost a whole lot of money in one of those mushroom boom towns out West.

Rasher—It wasn't even a mushroom town. It was just plain teatown.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

It is announced that editor Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun, will deliver a course of lectures at Union College this fall upon "The Press and Journalism."

In one country district of Germany "pay weddings" were in vogue as late as the present century, each guest paying for his entertainment as much as he would at the time the receipts going to set up the happy pair in their new home.

The children of actors are debarred from entrance into the schools of the Convent of the Sacred Heart in New York. If the Sacred Heart can stand such pharisaical bigotry as this, the actors and their children ought to be able to stand it.

MISS ALICE FRENCH, who is better known to the reading public in her literary role of "Octave Thane," is described as one of those rarely wholesome-minded celebrities who do not find it necessary for people to have written something in order to like or love them. She is quite content, according to a friend, to be thoroughly unassuming.

While the Queen Regent of Spain was out for a drive the other day she observed a little girl playing on a railway line close to a level crossing. Alarmed at the danger of the child, she descended from her carriage, snatched the girl up and carried her to a place of safety. A few moments later a train dashed past the crossing.

Mrs. LUCILLE RODNEY, who won a wager of \$5,000 by walking from her home in Gal-

veston, Tex., to the world's fair between May 16 and Aug. 1, is a rather pretty little woman, who does not seem to think her feat anything remarkable. In accordance with the terms of the wager she carried thirty-eight pounds of baggage from Galveston to Dallas, counted railroad tickets all the way from Galveston to Chicago, and made \$500 en route by the sale of her photographs. Her husband accompanied her, as did W. H. Holaday, of Galveston.

The youthful appearance of Mr. Eckels, Controller of the Currency, has frequently caused him annoyance on his travels. At a Milwaukee hotel recently he was mistaken for a messenger boy, and on other occasions people have expressed disappointment when he appeared because they thought there must be some mistake. He declares that he is glad to get back to Washington, where they are accustomed to his youthful appearance.

"Hops springs eternal in the human breast;" Maids unweaved here by going West; And those unweaved by wedded in the East, By going West may also be released.

—New York Herald.

I LOVE to steal a while away From every gathering place, And take a fulsome sleeper for Chicago and the fair. And when I've spent a week or two And seen the sights so great, I love to steal a chance to ride Home on an empty freight.

—Kansas City Journal.

FISHBACK TO SULLIVAN.

The Little Mayor's Disgraceful Administration of His Trust.

To Mayor Sullivan:

"The Brooklyn Idea in City Government" is the title of an essay in the Forum for this month (September, 1893), written by Mr. Edward M. Shepard. I do not suppose that your allies, Mr. Coy and the gamblers and saloon keepers, allow you much time for reading, but if your Honor could absent yourself from the felicity of the society of these worthy citizens long enough to look over Mr. Shepard's essay you will find it "profitable both for instruction and reproof." The "Brooklyn Idea" is a good one. It originated in the minds of some of the best citizens of Brooklyn, who incorporated it into the Brooklyn city charter. That idea is, in short, that responsibility for city government should be lodged in the Mayor, who is to have absolute power to appoint and remove the heads of departments. If most wrong there is to be no whining by the executive about "wicked partners." The Commercial Club, the Board of Trade and other good citizens of